Expenses of the Government: Extract from a speech of Hon. G. W. Jones, of Tennessee, in the House of Representatives, Monday, August 16, 1850, in committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill being under

Mr. Jones obtained the floor, and addressed the comnittee. He said:

Mr. CHAIRMAN: On a former occasion, when the first one of the general appropriation bills, proposed to be passed for the year ending June 30, 1851, being the Mil-And amount of judiciary deficiency 50,000,00 of the labor of the hands of its possessor, nor of any remarks which I submitted on that occasion, I called the attention of the House to the enormous amount of money required by the Administration for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1850, and ending June 30, 1851, as shown by the estimates from the Secretary of the Treasury, and the bills actually reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, amounting, in the aggregate, to over the sum of \$51,000,000. This I did with a view, but certainly without much hope, of impressing upon the House the very great necessity and importance of a strict. House the very great necessity and importance of a strict made by the resolution of February 14, 1850, to defray House the very great necessity and importance of a strict observance of, and rigid regard to, the principles of economy, in acting upon the appropriation bills of the session. I had no other object in view, I assure you, sir. I know myself well enough to know that I am incapable of misrepresenting the facts in this or any other case knowingly. This amount asked for by the Administration-for the service of the Government for one year, was truly startling in itself, and did not fail to being to himself the resolution of February 14, 1850, to defray the expenses of collecting the revenues from customs, is the expenses of collecting the revenues from customs, is the expenses of collecting the revenues from customs, is the expenses of collecting the revenues from customs, is the expenses of collecting the revenues from customs, is the expenses of collecting the revenues from customs, is the expenses of collecting the revenues from customs, is the expenses of collecting the revenues from customs, is the expenses of collecting the revenues from customs, is the expenses of collecting the revenues from customs, is the expenses of collecting the revenues from customs, is the expenses of collecting the revenues from customs, is the expenses of collecting the revenues from customs, is the expenses of collecting the revenues from customs, is the expenses of collecting the revenues from customs, is the expenses of collecting the revenues from customs, is the expenses of collecting the revenues from customs, is the expenses of the latter, and pay them class is much the larger in numbers. If we could have class is much the larger in numbers of the latter, and pay them class is much the larger in the tax-consumers.

The low could have class is much the larger in numbers. If we could have class is much the larger of the latter, and pay them class is much the larger of the latter, and pay them class is much the larger of the latter, and pay them class is much the larger of the latter, and pay them class is much the larger of the startling in itself. and did not fail to bring to his feet the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, [Mr. Bayly,] who controverted the correctness of the state- quired in the year, is the estimates of the Executive ment, and thus averted its influence upon the House and the country. Upon that occasion he said, "that, in his opinion the little properties of the Government, I think it will ment, and thus averted its influence upon the House and the country. Upon that occasion he said, "that, in his opinion, the "statement read by his colleague on the Committee of Ways and Means, [Mr. Jones,] was calculated to produce an erroneous impression upon the House and the country; stated that from the aggregate amount of the appropriations to be provided for during the present fiscal year as estimated by the gentleman, \$5,444,000 for the Post Office Department, (which was supported by its own revenue and not from the general supported by its own revenue and not from the general Treasury.) and \$5,656,000-being the amount of unexpended balances of former appropriations-should be degentleman, some \$11,000,000, in round numbers, should of economy—those who are the real friends of republic stead of \$51,000,000 expenses to be provided for during the current fiscal year."

The gentleman has, several times since that, when the estimate which I submitted has been referred to in debate, denied its correctness, declaring that I was wholly mistaken. Under the circumstances I feel called on to say a few words and submit a few facts, in vindication of the statement heretofore made to the House. The chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means said that from the aggregate of appropriations as estimated by me, "\$5,-444,000 for the Post Office Department, "(which was supported by its own revenue and not from the general Treasury.) and 5,656,530,34—being the amount of unexpended balances of former appropriations—should be deducted." I admit that \$5,215,167 of the Post Office partment received for postages; but the ball.

490, was changed by the action of the House and appropriated out of the general Treasury, instead of out of the Post Office revenues, as proposed by the Committee of Ways and Means. But the fact that the sum of \$5, of Ways and Means. But the fact that the sum of \$5, of Ways and Means. But the fact that the sum of \$5, of Ways and Means will, appropriations are derived from the revenues of that de-partment received for postages; but the balance, \$228,-

ances of former appropriations, which the gentleman said should be deducted, I consider that as much a part of the estimates and as much required to be provided for during the year, as any other one item of the estimates which so many unworthy passengers (private claims and which so many unworthy passengers (private claims and to those estimates will most clearly and satisfactorily appear, as I humbly but confidently believe.

	"Page 3, Report on the Finances, 1849-50: "The estimated receipts and expenditures for the fiscal y	ear com-
	Receipts from public lands	2,000,000 2,150,000
Ų	Receipts from miscellaneous sources	.300,000
	3	4,450,000

"The expenditures during the same period, as estimated by the several Departments of State, Treasury, War, Navy, Interior, and Deficit July 1, 1851......810,547,092 7

From these figures, taken from the report of the Sec retary of the Treasury, it appears he wants the sum of \$44,997,092 73 to be expended in carrying on the various branches of the public service for the present fiscal year. Of this amount, however, he informs us that he has \$5,-656,530 34, appropriated by former acts of Congress, but which he also tells us, "will be required to be expended this year." And being required to be expended this year, will have to be taken from the current reve-nues of the year, as much so as any portion of the sum gress in making the appropriations, or of any special economy on the part of the Executive Government in the expenditure of the money which shall be appropriated. I might still further vindicate and establish the correctness of my former statement, by taking the sum estima- ses you.

ported by the Committee on Com-

nerce, for rivers and harbors and To this add Post Office estimates 5,215,167 00

so, this will reduce the aggregate amount estimated for that much. It may turn out so, but then it may not; that much it is should not, then it follows, of course, that the amount will have been expended during the year. It was not the estimated for the government, and the end of the specially resisted than at proportions remain unexpended a mount of the appropriations remain unexpended at the end of this fiscal year equal to those of the period of the government to its legitimate the estimated for the estimated with the estimated with the estimated for the year, another item, of no inconsiderable amount, to the added to the actual expenditures of the year, which will very nearly, if not quite, swell the actual expenditures of the year, which will expenditure for the year another item, of no inconsiderable amount, to the added to the actual expenditures of the year, which will very nearly, if not quite, swell the actual expenditures of the year to an amount fully equal to the estimated of the year, to the which it have submitted. I all die, of the year, to the which have submitted. I all die, of the year, to the which Congress of the government be simple, and intended fire to the propriate. Of late, these "deficiency" which may appear at the sade of the year, to the which Congress will be asked to appropriate. Of late, these "deficiency which was propriate. Of late, these "deficiency which was propriate. Of late, these "deficiency which was expended at a decided to an amount of the propriate. Of late, these "deficiency which was also which Congress and propriate. Of late, these "deficiency which was expended at a month of the power of the government and it is necessary as the regular general propriate. The propriate of the course of the year of the propriate of the propriate of the propriate. Of late, these "deficiency which was also added to the propriate of the propriate of the propriate of the propriate of the propriate. Of late, these "deficiency which was also and advantages extended to and enjoyed as equa this amount now required for the current year. And if against all other persons, communities are formed and rigidly contended for, and the power of the so, this will reduce the aggregate amount estimated for governments established. Our theory is, that "government, and its encroachments upon and

condition. Why is this, and what is slavery? Slavery, approved February 14, 1850, there was appropriated \$1,225,000 for the half year ending June 30, 1850 "together with such sums, in addition, as may be received from that proportion for any shorter or longer time, until Congress shall act upon the subject." Thave not the means of ascertaining the precise amount which may be received from "storage, cartage, drayage, and labor," for that half year; but by reference to the Report on the Finances, 1849-50, being Executive document No. 4, to the present session, page 913, will be seen "Statement of receipts and expenditures on account of said court is slavery? Slavery, as I understand it, is that condition in which an individual to whose will be an individual to understand it, is that condition in which an individual to understand it, is that condition in which an individual to understand it, is that condition in which an individual to understand it, is that condition in which an individual to understand it, is that condition in which an individual state of the will of another, in which condition in which an individual state of the will be heart to the will be heart to his induction in which an individual to whose will be country. That are two hunnered and fifty freemen of America made slaves to the President, or in that proportion of the productive industry of the country.

Take the case of a head of one of the Executive Departments, but also exercises unlimited control over all the earnings and products of his labor—allowing so much thereof as he thinks proper on the subject." The one of the country are made and sterior to his whose salary is six thousand dollars, and upon the same basis, sixty Isboring men of the country.

Take the case of a head of one of the Executive Departments, whose salary is six thousand dollars, and upon the same basis, sixty Isboring men of the country are made of the country.

Take the case of a head of one of the Executive Departments, whose salary is six thousand dollars, the country

larger, at other times, the other item will be the larger. The only data we have of the amount which may be re-

indications I have seen, I am reluctantly constrained to believe that Congress will grant. I may also indulge the hope, that what I have said will induce the friends be deducted; making in round numbers \$40,000,000 intheir works, by relieving the people, the toiling masses, who pay the taxes, and do the actual fighting when required, from all unnecessary burdens—to arouse from their lethargy and come to the rescue, examine those required appropriations, lop off the unnecessary parts, and save their constituents from a portion, at least, of the onerous taxes which will be required to pay the

I will now refer again to the various bills reported by the Committee of Ways and Means and the Committee on Commerce, proposing to appropriate the full amount asked for by the Administration, if not more. Some of these bills have already passed, others will pass. Some, however, I hope will not. This hope applies only to the bills reported from the Committee on Commerce; and even these would certainly pass, but for the protracted length of the session, the mass of more important business of Congress yet undisposed of, and the great anxiety of members to leave this city for their respective because the committee on Commerce; and controverted. This position being, then, established, although there are no specific five hundred and twenty thousand of these four millions of laborers and producers set apart and designated as the individuals from whom this fifty two millions of dellars.

result is altogether probable with regard to the army and navy bills, and also the Indian bills; but more par-ticularly is such a result to be apprehended with regard appropriation bill—the real congressional omnibus, in which so many unworthy passengers (private claims and improper appropriations) endeavor to secure through tickets, and who, I regret to say, have heretofore proved too successful. I now call upon the drivers, and those having charge of the vehicle, to guard it strictly, and see that none take seats in it but such as have an indisputable right, under some existing law.
These various bills and items are as follows:

N.	These various ones and rectus are no tonows.
oed	For Military Academy, \$198,506 47
e.	For Civil and Diplomatic expenses, 9,693,812 03
4	For Naval service, 9,427,852 07
4 5	For Army proper, including additional estimates submitted by the Secretary of War, in conse-
3	quence of the increase of the army
-	merce,)
3	For Light-houses, &c., (do. do.,) 288,800 00
	Amount of bills reported and army estimate, \$32,841,734 26
7	Add amount appropriated for collection from cus-
	toms-(Resolution February 14, 1850,) 2,622,347 26
f	
539	\$35,464,181 50
s	Add for former appropriations,

ry tells us will be required to be expended this

Add to this amount the sum required for the service of the Post Office Department, and which is drawn from the people, and constitutes a part of the fiscal operations of the Government, 5,443,637 60

necessaries, of better men and citizens than many of circles of Government sinecures. I intend to declare, as benefited. And we have the moderate sum of \$47,238,073 73 my well matured and settled conviction, that this Gov. But that is not the kind of equalization which I advoernment should be administered in all its vigor-all its cate. I think that the several State Legislatures are Here I might rest this statement, confident, as I am, that the facts and figures which I have submitted will stand the test of the strictest scrutiny and remain as a triumphant vindication of my former statement as to the aggregate amount of money required to be drawn from the people, to carry on the operations of the Government for one year.

Trequired by those now charged with its administration. Its ordinary expenses should not, in my opinion, for every branch of the public service exceed twenty-five millions of the United States, as nearly to those of whom similar rowers shall for interest on the given below.

Sinking Indianapolis Indianapolis I agree to part to the properties of his natural tion. I would not bringly adhere to it. I would, however, assimilate the salaries of persons in the employ of the United States, as nearly to those of whom similar rowers shall for interest on the given below.

Sinking Indianapolis I agree to part to the properties of his natural tion. I would not bringly adhere to it. I would not bringly adhere to it.

What, sir, has been done in the way of appropriating money to supply deficiencies in the last year by Congress?

First; by "A resolution limiting the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs for the present fiscal year, where the present fiscal year, and what is slavery? Slavery,

public warehouses, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849;" from which it appears that the amount received for that year from the sources specified in the resolution, was \$172,347 26. Taking this as a basis in estimating the amount received in the half year ending forts, and excesses of others. Man, by the labor of his

will suppose that the average annual profits of each laboring man in the United States, after supporting himself, to be one hundred dollars; and this, I feel confident, is an extravagant estimate, far above what is realized on an average. But I desire to be above rather than below of any branch of that service, to ascertain what is the the true estimate. Then suppose there are four millions of laboring men in the United States, to say nothing of women and children, the aggregate annual produce of their united labors, over and above their own support, would be, upon the basis I have assumed of \$100 to each man, \$400,000,000. I have shown that the Government which may be ascertained how and by what means the requires over \$52,000,000 from the people to carry on its operations for the present year; this is over one-eighth of the aggregate clear earnings of these four millions of laboring men for the same period, and would require —that all its resources are drawn from that fountain every cent of the surplus earnings, over their support, of five hundred and twenty thousand of these laborers. ment should be administered for the least possible pro-Now suppose that, instead of the four millions of labo- portion of their hard earnings, in order to have all th rers, there were but five hundred and twenty thousand, protection and advantages, designed by its establish

its employers, the tax-consumers, as the African on the prevent the collection of more taxes than just enough plantations of the South are the slaves of their masters. | meet the legitimate wants of the government, and the This is so plain that the position cannot be successfully will be no cause of complaint of extravagant expend this fifty-two millions of dollars is drawn, to be consumed by the Government, does not alter the fact that, to that extent and in the proportion of five hundred and twenty thousand to four millions, they are slaves to this Government. In other words, that one-eighth part of the annual earnings of each one of these four millions, over his bare subsistence, is frawn from him for the support of the Government. It follows of course, that while no one individual of the four millions of tax-payers is made, by the operation of his Government, completely and ababove his support which his government requires him to contribute to its support.

If I am correct in this, it does seem to me that gentlemen on all sides of this House might find ample fields 7th, 1850. for the display of their philanthropy, in ameliorating the condition of their own race and kindred, their brothers, friends, and fellow-citizens, for whose benefit alone this government was established, and for whose benefit only it should be administered in perpetuity. How, I may be asked, can this be done? By reforming the Government in the reduction of taxes; by reducing the amount required by the government; by abandoning the impolitic, extravagant, and unconstitutional system of ocean steam mail service, by which the government is contributing in a great degree to break down all competition, and monopolizing the carrying trade upon the high seas in the hands of a few companies, the favored contractors of the government; by reducing your military establishment to what it should be in time of peace, instructed as we are, by our experience in the late con- 14th, 1850. test with Mexico, that even in time of war the chief reliance of the government must be upon the citizen soldiers of the country; by reducing youl navy to the actu al wants and necessities of the country,—if the knife a judicious hand, it could, as I confidently believe, be reduced without prejudice to the country, or any one of its great interests, from the annual cost of over eleven millions of dollars now required for its support, to less both the first than a first the support of the s made equal by increasing them to the same amount. ted for by the Secretary, and which has certainly not been reduced by the committee\$44,997,092, 73

Add to this the additional sum rendered necessary by the increase of the rank and file of the army 1,076,901,00.

But I do intend to say, because I believe it, that this Government should be administered, and all its advantages and blessings secured to and enjoyed by those for whose benefit it was established, and should be perpetuted by the course of my seven years' experience in this the whole course of my seven years' experience in this the whole course of my seven years' experience in this the whole course of my seven years' experience in which the whole course of my seven years' experience in which the whole course of my seven years' experience in which the whole course of my seven years' experience in which the whole course of my seven years' experience in which the whole course of my seven years' experience in which the whole course of my seven years' experience in which the whole course of my seven years' experience in which the whole course of my seven years' experience in which the whole course of my seven years' experience in which the whole course of my seven years' experience in this the whole course of my seven years' experience in this the whole course of my seven years' experience in this the whole course of my seven years' experience in this the whole course of my seven years' experience in this the whole course of my seven years' experience in the whole course of my seven years' experience in the whole course of my seven years' experience in this the whole course of my seven years' experience in this the whole course of my seven years' experience in the whole course of my seven years' experience in the whole course of my seven years' experience in this the whole course of my seven years' experience in the whole course of my seven years' experience in the whole course of my seven years' experience in the whole course of my seven years' experience in the whole course of my seven years' expe House, I have no recollection of an iustance in which salaries have been equalized, by leveling down the one or two favorites to the plain upon which his equals stand. This is a system by the operation of which the

that the facts and figures which I have submitted will stand the test of the strictest sectual and remains a remainder the stand the test of the strictest section and experience would seem to pass the properties of the complex and the properties and the properties are not risingly and remains are not respective. States are required, as sound discretion and experience would seem to plantify. At the most right with the people and discretion and experience would seem to plantify. At the respective States are required, as sound discretion and experience would seem to plantify. At the respective States are required, as sound discretion and experience would seem to plantify. At the respective states are required, as sound discretion and experience would seem to plantify. At the respective states are required as sound discretion and experience would seem to plantify. At the respective states are required as sound as the respective states are required to the properties of the respective states are required as sound as the respective states are required as the respective states are required as an are repeated to personal the respective states are required as an area of the committee of the contractive state of this states are required as all three states are required as all three states are required as a set of the respective states are required as a set of the respective states are required as a set of the respective states a

ty-five thousand dollars. Upon the supposition that each producer can earn one hundred dollars a year more cach producer can earn one hundred dollars a year more than is required to support him, it will require every cent of the clear earnings of two hundred and fifty of these laboring men, these producers, these tax-payers, who are, according to our theory, the real sovereigns of the country, to pay this presidential salary. Thus are two hunnred and fifty freemen of America made slaves to the President, or in that proportion of the productive industry of the country.

the precise number to produce, over their support, the fifty-two millions of dolars required by the Government, and the Government should require that amount of those five hundred and twenty thousand laborers and tax-payers. I submit to every man of good, plain, sound, prac- after all, is but the compound extract of the bones, the tical common sense, if, under such circumstances, the five hundred and twenty thousand laborers would not be as fully and completely the slaves of the Government,

CANDIDATES.

IF We are requested to announce the name of Joseph S.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, For the benefit of Monongalia Academy, Class No. 100, for 1850. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, September 78 Number Lottery-13 Drawn Ballots.

pose can be. \$54,000. 200 Prizes of \$1,000! VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, For the benefit of Monongalia Academy, Class No. 103, for 1850. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, September

of 26 Eighth do

SE EDOEDEDO \$15,000! \$14,000! 75 Prizes of \$1,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the benefit of Monongalia Academy, Class No. 106, fo

		10 be drawn at Alexand , 1850.	iria, Va., on Saturday, 21st of Sep-
7			D SCHEME.
1	Prize		5 Prizes of
1	do		5 do
1	do		75 do
1	do	8,419	75 (lowest 3 No. prizes) 500
1	do	3,000	
			lees 85-Quarters 82 50.
C	ertific		Whole Tickets \$140
	Do		Half do
	Do	do of 95	Quarter do

CAPITAL PRIZE 70,000 DOLLARS! \$26,567! \$20,000! \$10,000! 100 Prizes of \$1,000! 100 Prizes of \$500! 14 Drawn Numbers out of 75! VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the benefit of Monongalia Academy, Class I, for 1850. To e drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, the 28th day of Sep-&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. Whole Tickets \$20-Halves \$10-Quarters \$5-Eighths \$2 50. Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets........\$240

Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each drawing sent immediately

rity is deemed sufficient, and the borrower unable to pay, pre-sent payment of such interest will not be exacted, if the bor rowers shall forward to this office a written agreement to pay interest on the interest so due and withheld—a form of which is

STATE OF INDIANA, HAMILTON COUNTY, SS.

HAMILTON CIRCUIT COURT—SEPTEMBER TERM, 1830.

Divorce.—Edward Vickroy vs. Catharine Vickroy.

THE said complainant, by Garver & Moss, his Solicitors, having on the 20th day of August, A. D., 1850, filed in the office of the Clerk of the Hamilton circuit court, his bill of complaint berein, and also having on the same day filed the affidavit of a disinterested person, from which it appears that the said defendant is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Therefore, the said defendant, Catharine Vickroy, is hereby notfied that said bill of complaint is now pending in said court, and unless she will appear at the next term of said court and plead, answer, or demur to the same, the said bill of complaint will be heard and determined in her abscuce.

JOHN G. BURNS, Clerk:

D. Moss, Sol. for Comp'lt:

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF LEIGH HUNT, With Re-Just received by One door west of Brownian.

COMMERCIAL.

Indianapolis Wholesale Prices Current. Corrected Weekly for the Indiana State Sentinet. BY KIRLAND & FITZGIBBON, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Groceries, Liquers, Tobacco, and Produce

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GROCERIES-

40	nog, round, 4 %	Lead, bar, 634
뒥	Shoulders,3 14 a 3 14	Lead, white, pure, 1.85a2.15 Lead, No. 1,1.65a1.70
2	Clear sides,484 %	Lead, No. 1,
ш	Hams, 9a10	Oil, linseed
	BEEF-p cwt. net,3.50a4.00 CANDIES-p. B 15a16 COTTON YARN-p. B., 21	Oil, lard,
53.1	CANDIES- P. B 15a16	Oil, sperm, 1.75
e	COTTON TAKE- P. B., 21	Oli, Tanners', 75a1.00
	CANDLES-P. B.,	Turpentine, 75
	Star,20	Beans, white, 37a50 Potatoes, 75a1.co
ma l	CORN MEAL— p. bu., 56	Potatoes, 75al.00
Œ	CORN MEAL-P. Du., 30	Onions, 50
э	FLOUR-p. brl3.00a3.50	Cheese8
8	FRUITS-p. bushel,	Butter, roll, 6a10
7	FRUITS—p. bring	Lard,
6	aspersed marchia and seems lines:	Beeswax, 15a18
d	Peaches, dried,1.25a1.50	Ginseng, 18a20
8	Almonds, P. B 15a20	Tallow, 6a7
e	Raisins, \$. box, 4.00	GLASS-P. box.
333	FISH-Mackerel,	8 by 10 4.00
3,	No. 1, P. brl.,	10 by 12, 4.25
d	No. 1, hf. brl.,	HAY-D. ton.
	No. 1, qr. brl4.00a4.25 No. 1, kits,2.50a3.00	Timothy, 10.00
20	No. 1, kits, 2.50a3.00	Clover, none
y	20 2 6 bri 13 50	IRON-p. h.
t	No. 2, hf. bri	Bar,3a3%
of	No. 3, P. brl.,10.50	Round and square,43ca53c Castings,
	Salmon, kits, 3.00	Castings,4a414
P	FEATHERS-P. B.,	Springs, 1234
st	Dest, 23026	Axles,
e	Ordinary, 18a22	Anvils, 14a15
i-	GRAINS-p. bushel,	LEATHER-
	GRAINS—#. bushel, Wheat, 60	Sole, P. B
y	Baricy,	Calfskins, # dz., 18.00a30.00
ot	Rye, 60	Upper 25.00a30.00
ю	Corn, 40a45	Morocco, 20.00a22.00
n	Oats,30a35	Sheep 5.00z8.00
	GROCERIES— p. fb., Coffee, best Rio, 12a12 ½ Sugar, N. O., 734a73	LIQUORS-#. gal. Dup. Pale Brandy, 2.00a2.75
e	Coffee, best Rio, 12a12 1/2	Dup. Pale Brandy, 2.00a2.75
25	Sugar. N. O 714 a7 %	Alex. Sig. Cog 2.00a2.50
n	Sugar, 10al, 10 1/412	Magloria 3.00a3.50
	Sugar, crushed, 13a15 Tea, G. P., 65a:0	American Brandy 45a50 Holland Gin, 1.50
y	Tea, G. P., 65a70	Holland Gin, 1.50
1;	Tea, Imp.,50a65	Old Bor. Whisk 60al 25
n-	Tea, Y. Hy.,30a60	Corn do., 25
3-	Pepper, 1036	Old Mad. Wine,1.25a1.75
	Spice, 15a17	Port Wine
ie	Saleratus, 5 1/486	Sherry Wine 1.75a2.95
h-	Molasses, N. O., 39a40	Charet Wine, 75
ir	Molasses, S. H., 45	Malaga Wine 75a1.00
	Molasses, S. H.,	Charet Wine,
s,	Tar, Florida,	NAILS-P. Reg.
in	Tobacco, P. B 12 1/4235	10.3 A N
h,	Madder, 13a16 Indigo, 1.00a1.15	8d, 4.21
	Indigo, 1.00a1.15	6d, 4.75
ne	Rice, 6	4d, 5.22
n-	Copperas, 3a3 %	3d, 6.2
ne	Rosin,	Brads, 4.9
	Ginger, 11a1234	PAPER- v. ream.
y ,	Cloves, 40	Wrapping 50a90
to	Gunpowder, keg, 6.25	Foolscap, 2.00a3.2
re	Soap, No. 1, bar,	Bon. Boards, gr., 4.00
li-		SEEDS- &. bushel.
	Alum, 5	
	Nutmegs, 1.62 35a1.75	Flax 65a70
	Wooden Buckets, 2.50a2.60	Timothy, nor
	Brooms, 1.75a2.50	annual statement mon

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!

AND ALL OTHERS WHO HAVE STOCK TO FEED!! AND ALL OTHERS WHO HAVE STOCK TO FEED!!

Beckles, of Delaware county, as a candidate for the office of Principal Secretary of the Constitutional Convention.

The secretary of the experiment, that the secretary of the cheapest and best feed for horses and cattle. The great difficulty, heretofore, has been to get a machine by which straw could be cut with rapidity and the convention of the constitutional Convention.

The secretary of the constitutional Convention.

The secretary of the experiment, that the sex period of the constitutional Convention.

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S. MELVIN,
JNO. E. FOUDRAY,
ALVRED FERRIS,
Indianapelis, Aug. 8, 1850." John M. Wood, Wm. Wilkison, Dr. J. S. Merrill. The undersigned has the right for this State for the above Machine, and wishes to sell county rights. The Machine can be examined at the Livery Stables of Messrs. Wood & Foudray and Mr. Robson, and at the Indiana State Journal Buildings - at | to be solvent: which latter place be intends keeping a supply of the machines for sale.

D. B. CULLEY.

DICTORIAL FIELD-BOOK OF THE REVOLUTION, No. 5-By Benson I, Lossing. ROSS & RAY. aug28 CHRISTIAN PSALMISTS.—A large lot received this day, which we will sell very low. We invite calls from those ROSS & RAY, desiring to purchase.

ROSS & RAY,

aug28

One door west of Browning's Hotel,

TO SCHOOL TEACHERS AND SCHOOL OFFICERS!—
DANIEL P. PAGE, A. M., Principal of the State Normal
School, Albany, New York, has published a work, entitled, Theory
and Practice of Teaching, or the Motives and Methods of Good Schoolkeeping.
Picase read what the Hon. Horace Mann, of Boston, the great Apostle of Education, and others, say of this Book:

"I received, a few days since, your 'Theory and Practice,' &c., and a capital theory and capital practice it is. I have read it with unmingled delight. Even if I should look through a critic's microunmingled delight. Even it I should look through a crate's increscope, I should hardly find a single sentiment to dissent from and certainly not one to condemn. The chapters on Prizes and on Corporal Punishment are truly admirable. They will exert a most salutary influence. So of the views sparsim on moral and religious instruction, which you so earnestly and feelingly insist upon, and yet within true Protestant limits. It is a grand book, and I thank Heaven that you have written it."—Hon. Horace Mann, Secretary of the Board of Education in Massachusetts.

"Were it our business to examine teachers, we would never dismiss a candidate without raming this book. Other things being equal, we would greatly prefer a teacher who has read it and speaks of it with enthusiasm. In one indifferent to such a work, we should certainly have little confidence, however he might appear in other respects. Would that every teacher employed in Vermont this winter had the spirit of this book in his bosom, its lessons impressed upon his heart!"- Vermont Chronicle.

"I am pleased with and commend this work to the attention of school teachers, and those who intend to embrace that most estimable profession, for light and instruction to guide and govern them in the light area of their delicate and important duties."—N. S. Benton, the discharge of their delicate and important duties."-N. Superintendent of Common Schools, State of New York. Hox. S. Young, says-" It is altogether the best book on this sub

PRESIDENT NORTH, of Hamilton College, says—"I have read it with all that absorbing self-denying interest, which in my younger days was reserved for fiction and poetry. I am delighted with the book."

this State with Page's 'Theory and Practice of Teaching,' or take some other way of bringing this valuable book to the notice of every family and of every teacher. I should be rejoiced to see the principal which it presents as to the motives and methods of good school-keeping, carried out in every school-room, and as nearly as possible, in the sinking Fund the lands mortgaged in security will be advertised about the first day of October next, to be sold on the 2d Saturday of December next, according to law, unless nayment.

For sale by the hundred, or single copy, by C. B. DAVIS, aug24 No. 12, Washington street, Indianopolis.

Indianapolis to Buffalo in Fifty-Eight Hours, and Logansport to Buffalo in Forty-Two Hours. gansport to Buffalo in Forty-Two Hours.

THE WISSTERN STAGE COMPANY SIE TUBning Four-Horse Coaches daily between Logansport, Ind., and Niles, Mich., leaving Logansport at 7½, A. M., and striving at Niles
at 11 P. M., same day, connecting with the 12 o'clock train to
Detroit, and continuing on to Buffalo, in best class boat, without detention. This line will be run, in the best style, in new
Troy Coaches, and passengers may cely upon arriving at Detroit

SALE OF SCHOOL LANDS.—On Wednesday, October 20, 1850, between 12 o'clock, M., and 6 o'clock, P. M., I will offer for sale, at Nashville; in Brown county, Indiana, Section No. 20, in Township No. 10, North of Range No. 4 East, being a part of the Land dounted by an Act of Congress for the promotion of Education in Clark's grant. The Section will be offered in lots to suit pur-Trans-Cash, or one-fourth cash, the balance in three equal annual payments, with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per antum, payable in advance annually:

CAMPBELL HAY,

Auditor Clark county.

Auditor Clark county. PROF. DAVIES' LAST GREAT WORK ON MATHE-an Analysis of the Principles of the Sciente—the nature of the rea-soung, and the best method of imparting instruction. It is a large syo. book, of 376 pages, and one of the most valuable works for the Teacher and Student ever published. For sale by

six good rooms. Enquire of

PHYSO-MEDICAL COLLEGE, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

A. Curris, M.D., Professor of Institutes or Principles COURTNEY, M.D., Professor of Practical Medicine and H. STOCKWELL, M.D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology,...
E. M. Parritt, M.D., Professor of Chemistry and Med-J. Brown; M.D., Professor of Botany; Materia Medica, Pharmacy, and Therapeutics.

J. A. Powers, M.D., Professor of Surgery.

E. H. STOCKWELL, M.D., Demonstrator of Anston

J. BROWN, Dean. WINTER SESSION OF 1850; WILL commence on the first Monday of November, and con tinue seventeen weeks (the last week devoted to the can fidates for graduation.) The expense of Tickets, \$72 00; Matriculation, \$3 00; Graduation, \$29 00. Board from \$2 00 to \$3 00 per week.

One hundred dollars in advance, will secure a certificate that will entitle the purchaser (or his assignee) to as many courses of Lectures as he may require for graduation; or, it will entitle the subscriber to a share in the College ground and buildings.

GREAT EASTERN ROUTE.

EASE AND COMPORT AND ECONOMY OF TIME AND Seventy-Five Hours from Indianapolis to New York, Via Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, River Packets, Little Miami and Mad River Railroads, Lake Steamers, and Buffalo and New York Railroads.

THE above named routes now run in connection with each ofher, and with the Stages North and West to and from Indianspolis, Passengers going East are subjected to no delay whatever. The Packet Line on the River makes its trips with perfect regularity—comfortable Boats being provided for low water. The regular line consists of two of the finest boats on the River. At Cincinnating the consists of two of the finest boats on the River. consists of two of the finest boats on the River. At Cincinnati passengers can take the morning line of cars, or remain during the day, and take the evening line, either of which connect with the Lake line of Steamers at Sandusky. For case, comfort, and economy this is decidedly the most preferable Eastern route.

During the close of Lake navigation, the time on this route, by the way of Pittsburgh, in splendid Packets, is lengthened but a few hours, with only 72 miles of staging.

Cars leave Indianapolis and Madison at 7 o'clock, A. M., making the time over this Road in 5½ hours. The cars and stock of the Road are not excelled on any road in the Union.

New and valuable machinery has been introduced on the Madison Plane, rendering the transition of passenger trains over it as safe as on any other portion of the road.

JOHN BROUGH,

Pres't M. & J. R. R. Connegaty.

Pres't M. & I R. R. Company Madison, August 22, 1850. [Indiana State Journal publish 6 times semi-weekly, and Cou

rier and Journal at Lafayette, Courier and Express, Terre Haute, Democrat at Noblesville, Signal at Muncie, Democrat at Andersontown, Patriot at Winchester, and Pharos and Journal at Logansport, will publish 6 times, weekly, except this note, and send accounts to this office for collection. OFFICIAL NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of State until Saturday, the 31st day of August inst., for the delivery of one hundred and twenty-five cords of dry Wood at the State House square, for the use of the Convention and the next General Assembly. The contract will be given to the lowest responsible bidder, and the contractor to give bond and securify for the faithful performance. One-third of the Wood to be delivered by the first of October next, and the balance by the first of December: This 5th day of August, 1850.

JAMES P. DRAKE,

CHARLES H. TEST, E. W. H. ELLIS,

(Journal copy.) aug7-3w. THE STATE OF INDIANA, MARION COUNTY, SOT.

given the following statement as to their performance:

"Smith's Patent Straw Cutter' has been used a few months in our stable in this city, and at different stations on our mail routes, and we can safely say that they have performed much better than any other machine used by us. Its construction is so simple and substantial that it is seldom out of repair. We would much rather have it than any other machine within our knowledge.

Western Stage Company,

Indianapolis, Aug. 8, 1850

Per P. Camperil."

The following statement is also given by gentlemen who have used the machine: purchaser will be required to execute his note with approved security, payable with interest from date without any relies whatever from valuation or appraisement laws. Further terms will be made known at the sale. THOMAS MORROW, Administrator.

Indianapolis, Aug. 14, 1850; aug20-3* A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned has taken out letters of administration on the estate of Nathan Padgett, deceased, late of Marion county, and State of Indiana. All persons

having accounts against said estate will please present the same for adjustment, and all persons indebted to the estate will please call and pay up while it can be done without costs. The estate is supposed STATE OF INDIANA, MARION COUNTY, SS.

IN THE MARION CIRCUIT COURT-OCT. TERM, A. D., Dirorce.-Sarah Ann Imboff vs. Michael Imboff. BE it known that on this 27th day of July, A. b., 1850, the complainant, by Brown & Porter, her softeitors, filed in the office of the Clerk of the Marion Circuit Court, her bill of complaint herein; also, an affidavit of a disinterested person, showing that the said Michael Imhoff is not a resident of the State of Indiana. The said Michael Inhoff is therefore hereby notified of the pendency of said bill of complaint, and that he be and appear on the first day of said term of said court, to be holden at the Court House in said county, on the fourth Monday in October next, and answer said bill of complaint, or the matters and things therein contained will be heard and determined in his absence.

WM. STEWART, Clerk M. C. C.

BROWN & PORTER, Sol. for Com. A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of James Kief, late of Marion county, deceased, have this day been granted and issued to the undersigned by the probate court of Marion county. The estate is probably insolvent.

LAWRENCE KENNEDY. bly insolvent. August 12, 1850.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has taken out letters of administration upon the estate of Joseph Fellenjer, deceased, late of Marion county, Sure of Indiana. All persons having accounts against said estate will please present the same for adjustment; and all persons indebted to the estate will please call and pay up while it can be done without costs. The estate is probably solvent.

aug6-3w

THOMAS MORROW, Admin'r.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at the next term of the Hancock Circuit Court, I, Louis Theresa de Bigsult du Granrut, late of the Department of Marne, Prance, will apply for a divorce from my wife Josephine Boban, of said Department of Marne, for cause then and there to be set forth.

1. T. DE BIGAULT DU GRANRUT.

Aug. 13, 1850. Aug. 13, 1850.

CAUTION.—My wife ELEXABETH JANE SMITH, having left my bed and board, without just comes or provocation, all persons are hereby forewarned that I will pay no debts of her contracting from and after this date. Bridgeport, Ia., August 16, 1850, JESSE O. SMITH.

FOR RENT.—A Two Story building on the Avenue, a few doors south-west of the Palmer House, mitable for a dwelling, or business house and dwelling together.

N. BOLTON. TO RENT, the building situated on the corner of Washington and Delaware streets, recently occupied as a Hard-ware Store. Enquire of Platt & Wainwright at the sign f the Gilt Elephant and Cook Stove, Washington street.

Aug. 3-3w.

ANTED: Two or three Beys of suitable age, good morals and industrious babits, who wish to learn the Tinning N. B. We want no 6 or 12 months' boys. Satisfactory reference will be required. july 13 PLATT & WAINWRIGHT.

WANTED, Two of three industrious boys to work about our printing office. Smart lads from 15 to 17 years old, who are disposed to do something for themselves, will find a good opportunity by applying soon. Those who have worked in a printing office will be preferred. ELLIS & SPANN. Indianapolis, Aug. 14, 1850.

RODUCE WANTED. Fair market prices will be paid by the dies' Slipper, Yellow Root, Celie Root, Gusseng, and herbs generally.

A. POPE & SON.

PORWOOD'S CHOLERA MEDICINE.—This Medicine has just been received, and is for sale by july?

WM. HANNAMAN.

BULL'S SARSAPARILIA.—Just received a large supply of this justly celebrated Sarsaparilla, recommended by Dra. Colmell and Lawson of Louisville, and for sale at june1 W. HANNAMAN'S Dragstore. NIRB BRICK AND FIRE CLAY.-Just received and for enter by HENRY S. KELLOGG:

RON.-Just received a large stock of Iron, including all sizes from a nail rod to 4 inch flat; and 3 inch square and round bar, warranted good,
ALSO—wrought and cut nails, all sizes, Sign of the Gilt
Elephant; aug20 PLATT & WAINWRIGHT.

TEW CONFECTIONARY.-HAINES & NowLAND have just opened a new Confectionary Store, in the from formerly occupied by Mrs. Nowland's Tavern, on the south side of Washington
street, where they will keep constantly on hand a large assortment
of Carries, Cakes, Nuts. Cigars, and Tobacco, Sola Water, and
every thing usually found in such establishments. A share of public patronage is solicited.

MARION COUNTY SEMINARY.—The Fall and Winter Session of this Institution will commence on Wednesday the lith of September: Texase—From So to S7, according to the studies pirefuel. No deduction made for absence, except in cases of profracted illness.

BENJ. L. LANG, Principal.

Indianapolis, August 24, 1850. (Ulth sept) HOUSE TO RENT.—A new Two-Story House; with his good rooms. Enquire of J. S. PRATT.

DURE CIDER VINEGAR-A first rate article constantly on TO SPORTSMEN. Hazzard's Kentucky Rifle Powder in house and for sale by J. M. BRANWELL & Co. judget Cane, for sale by HENRY S. KELLOGG. july 27